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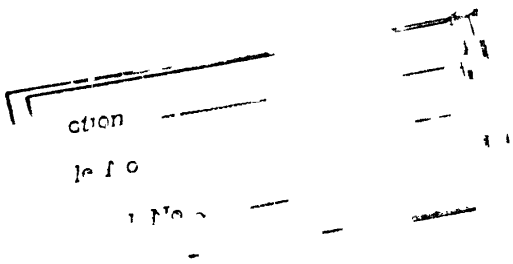
(Education)



File No 10-78

Education of European and Eurasian chil

M Khan

1879 O. 526.

From The Secy. Christian & Anglo Indian Associatn Calcutta.

Educatn 5-78

Secy to Ch Comr of Mysore

Dated 19 April 1879

Despatched

Received 25.

Enclosures No 1 Annl Report.

General No. 85 } 1879

No.

Requests that the Board of Direction may be furnished with a correct list of all the Dist Sub Dn or Sub Divisional Offrs under the jurisdiction of the Ch Comr & states that the Board will be thankful for any genl instructions which the Ch Comr may feel disposed to give to the Dn authorities with the object of facilitating the collection & the imparting of

The following is a list of all Dist and Sub-Divisional Officers

The Dy Comr of
Bangalore
Kolar
Tumkur
Mysore
Hassan
Shimoga
Chitaldroog
Kadur also Supt Coorg

The Asst Comr in charge of the Sub-Division of
Bangalore
Chickballapur
Chickmagalur

The Supt. Survey
[illegible] the Secretary
Eurasian & Anglo In
dian Association Cal
cutta, with such in
formation as the Asso
ciation may possess
regarding the Statistics
of the Eurasian popu
lation within their
respective jurisdiction,
including those of the
several Municipalities
within their limits

The Supt. Surveyor
Officers being under
the Director's
separate instructions
in them will accompan
y necessary

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29/4/79

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Proceedings of the First Annual General Meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association

THE adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Association was held at the Town Hall at 4 P M on Saturday the 2nd February About a hundred and fifty persons were present among whom were the Ven ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta the Rev W Bray the Rev J J B Coles the Rev Luke Rivington the Rev Dr A E Medlycott the Rev H Finter the Rev J Nieberding Mr H R Fink Mr H Heysham Mr W Fleury Mr L W D Cruz Mr T Counsell Dr E Chambers &c &c The Rev A Williams the retiring Vice President and the Rev Dr Thoburn were unavoidably absent

The meeting being a business one the President Dr E W Chambers as required by the Rules of the Association took the chair reserving however the place of honour for the Venerable the Archdeacon who as soon as the routine work was gone through presided over the meeting

DR Chambers opened the meeting by saying that as circumstances which had before been explained had prevented any annual meeting last year this was the first annual meeting of the Association though it was at the end of its second year and was now indeed well into the third He did not wish to detain the meeting longer than was necessary from the addresses which might be made to them and which to them would form the most interesting part of the meeting but there was business to be got through which he would run over as quickly as he could by himself formally proposing every resolution on the programme which had been distributed to the meeting and leaving any members present who chose to do so to second the various propositions in turn The President then gave out the various resolutions with the following results —

1 Proposed by Dr Chambers and seconded by Mr Fink —That the Rev Dr A E Medlycott be elected Vice President of the Association —*Carried unanimously*

2 Proposed by Dr Chambers and seconded by Mr L W D Cruz —That Mr Heysham be re elected Treasurer of the Association —*Carried unanimously*

3 Proposed by Dr Chambers and seconded by Mr Fink —That the voting papers received from the local Committees as well as those now handed in by members present at this meeting be made over to Messrs H Heysham and W H Kirkpatrick the Scrutineers appointed by the Board for the declaration of the names of members of the Association having a majority of votes for the vacancies on the Board of Direction —*Carried unanimously*

4 Proposed by Dr Chambers and seconded by Mr Counsell —That the explanation now submitted regarding the distribution of Funds under Rule 43 Clause (*c*) and circulated round the room in printed slips be accepted —*Carried unanimously*

5 Proposed by Dr Chambers and seconded by Mr Heysham —That the Annual Report presented by the Board of Direction and circulated among the members be now taken as read and adopted by the Association —*Carried unanimously*

6 Proposed by Dr Chambers and seconded by Mr Fleury —That the appointment of a Secretary which in the terms of the Rule has been created by the Board of Direction be approved and confirmed by the Association and that sanction be given to the employment of the necessary establishment for the routine work of the office —*Carried unanimously*

7 Proposed by Dr Chambers and seconded by the Rev J Nieberding —That Mr E D Templeton and Mr G Kraal be appointed Auditors of the Accounts of the Association for the year —*Carried unanimously*

8 Proposed by Dr Chambers and seconded by Mr Fink — That the word three be substituted for five in Clause (*c*) Rule 47 which will then stand as follows — Three members shall form a quorum

Mr Fink in speaking to the motion explained that the necessity for the change which he took to be real enough lay in the difficulty of working up twice a month full quorums of five after the business men who composed the Board had got to the end of their regular day s work

The Rev H Finter maintained that the difficulty referred to did not constitute a sufficient reason for narrowing a limit already narrow enough in relation to the important matters of principle which a meeting of Board sometimes settled It would never do to have three gentlemen settling off hand questions which would regulate the action of local Committees throughout the country He would accordingly propose the following amendment —That to meet the difficulty of obtaining a quorum of five members twice a month the ordinary meetings of the Board may be held once instead of twice a month

In the seconding the amendment the Rev W Bray who had not come with any intention of speaking felt bound to protest against the dangerous plan of reducing the quorum to three and referring to a kindred difficulty which had at times threatened the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund he suggested that Board members who could not make it convenient to attend should retire and make way for members who could

The amendment being put was carried by a majority the original motion being accordingly thrown out

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* STATEMENT REGARDING DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Rule 43 Clause ( ) contemplates the submission at the Annual Meeting of the Association of a report on the distribution of the Funds collected and appropriation made under Rule 51 Clause (*d*) and Rule 38 for the ensuing year In respect of some portions of the funds the reception of projects requiring expenditure rests with the Board in others with the Local Committee but in all cases the actual distribution of funds involves a good deal of careful previous discussion on isolated projects and a careful consideration of recommendations submitted by Local Committees with reference to surrounding circumstances sometimes imperfectly understood at first starting at all events by the Board It has proved a work of some difficulty and great delicacy to carry out certain general principles which the Board believe to be of great importance consistently with the deference which they feel to be due to the wishes of Local Committees and in the diversion of attention and energy incidental to the building up of a large Association spreading all over the country it has been found impossible especially in the absence of a proper office establishment to advance either the substantial work of distribution or the mere routine work connected with its orderly registration as far or as satisfactorily as might have been wished It is in contemplation for an establishment is sanctioned for the work of the Secretary s office the cost of which will be shared by the Local Branches to press on the work of allotting funds to all the varied purposes of the Association in the ensuing year The general principles under which the Board are required to act are clearly laid down in the Rules and now that the Local Branches have been organised no insuperable difficulty need be experienced in carrying them out as soon as the Seretary s office is in efficient working order Beyond occasional sanction to trival expenditure nothing as will be seen from the summary of expenditure given in the Accounts for the year has yet been done

9 Proposed by Dr Chambers and seconded by Mr D Cruz —That Rule 18 of the Rules of the constitution of the Associa tion be rescinded

Mr D Cruz in seconding the resolution explained that the object of the recission was to enable any member of the Board who may act as Honorary Secretary to vote on que tions which he discus ed at meetings of the Board and on which the exist ing rule depriving him of the power of voting

Dr A E Medlycott supported the motion and pointed out that no difficulty lay in the way of the change proposed

The Archdeacon said that whatever might be said of any such rule in the ca e of a paid Secretary it seemed only right that a Board Member who took all the trouble to work as Honorary Secretary should be allowed to vote

The motion having been put to the Meeting was carried unanimously

10 Proposed by Dr Chambers and seconded by Mr D Cruz —That Rule 19 which appoints the Chairman of every local Committee *ex officio* Member of the Board and em powers him to take part in the meetings of the Board when present in Calcutta and al o authorises him when absent from Calcutta to vote on behalf of his Committee on all matters of importance referred to his Committee by the Board does not vest any Chairman of a local Committee when absent from Calcutta with power to vote on his own behalf in any matt r discus ed by the Board of Direction and not referred by them to the Committee of which he is Chairman

In seconding the resolution Mr D Cruz explained that under the Rules every chairman of a local Committee was an *ex offi io* Member of the Board and could take part in its proceedings when in Calcutta and vote on questions discussed in his presence He could also when absent from Calcutta vote on behalf of his Committee on all questions re ferred by the Board to his Committee The question having arisen in the course of a discussion whether a chairman of a local Committee as such could when not in Calcutta and thu when absent from a Board meeting actually vote on his own behalf on any matter not referred to him and thereby pos se s a privilege posse sed by no other member of the Board it was the opinion of the Board that no rule ve ted any chairman of a local Committee with any such privilege and they now sought the formal sanction of the Association to an obvious in terpretation of a plain rule

The Rev J J B Coles thought a half political question of re presentation might lurk within the folds of this question he was rather a radical and in this country where it was so diffi cult to get hold of any one with any sort of enthusiasm in any cause he thought that when you got a man who was enthusiastic enough to wish to work a safe rule of action was to let him go on unchecked instead of inventing restrictions to impede him He would therefore propose this amendment — "That the question of the powers of a local chairman be re ferred to all the local Committees and that their opinions be brought up before the next Quarterly General Meeting This amendment having been seconded by Mr Rohrey Mr D Cruz stated that the formula of a reference all round had been gone through before and it was of little use repeating it almost all the local committees having endor ed the interpretat on put on the rule by the Board

The Archdeacon thought that any local chairman wish to act independently of his Committee was a little unconstitution al since members of Parliam nt owed an allegiance to their constituencies which served as a good analogy by which to deal with this question

The Rev J Coles was afraid that the analogy was not sound all round English members of Parliament being bound no doubt to give some account of their stewardship to their constituencies and being liable of course to be turned out if their explanations were not satisfactory but they were not bound to take the opinions of their constituencies before opening their mouths

The amendment being put to the meeting was declared lost by a show of hands

The original resolution having been put to the meeting was then carried by a majority

Mr Fink observed that on his coming here this afternoon a resolution which he would presently read was rather un expectedly put into his hands but it was one he found with which he was able to agree and which he wou'd therefore proceed to read to the meeting —

That a Commission be appointed to proceed to En land for the purpose of laying before Parliament a repre entation of the grievances of the resident Anglo Indian and Eurasian popul tion of this country that a Committee be organised for the purpose of making all the neces sary arrangement for the working of the said Com mission and that a public subscription be opened out for the promotion of its objects

In bringing this re olution before the Association the mover thought it was as good a one as any other for giving definite expression to a want which he felt sure every one would a ree was pressing upon the community and calling for s me kind of action from it From some correspondence relating to the Pilot Service which was published in the report in their hands it would be seen that the Bengal Government had in a rather curt way dismissed a loyal appeal which had been made to it If the appeal was a proper one in itself as he thou ht the next constitutional step to take in the ordinary course was to take it somewhere where it would not be dealt with off hand after th same fashion He thought the House of Commons as good a place any othe to go to in a case of this kind and if the meeting went so far with him they would probably also agree that a commission was the most practical way of doing it Names had been suggested for an organising committee in India and other names as those of well wishers and probable supporters in London but for the present the best thing they could do was to put the resolution to the meeting

The motion was econded by Mr T S Smith

The Rev H Finter thought that instead of appointing fresh committees the Board should act in such a case as the Committee of the Associ tion The Board as e had heard occasionally mustered so many as three members of an evening and that was not too formidable a body to resolve itself on occasion into the committee no v contemplated

The Archdeacon thought it would be better in every way instead of sending a commission from this country to a state in London to appoint a Corresponding Committee in London whom the Board could keep informed of all the circumstances of the community and who would mov when and how they thought best in London That would give the Board time to apply to sympathisers in London and obtain their formal consent to serve on such a Committee it b ing advisable as a general principle of action, to catch your fi h before proceed ing to cook them

The following motion was put to the meeting That the Board appoint a Corresponding Committee in London to a d the Association in its objects

Mr Fink having withdrawn his motion and seconded that of the Archdeacon the latter was unanimously carried

G.C. Circular
1879
No 12

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The formal business of the meeting having been brought to a close Dr Chambers said he had much pleasure in asking the Archdeacon who was one of the earlist friends and indeed one of the founders of the Association to address them

Archdeacon Baly said that having been absent in Europe and not being familiar with the progress of recent events in Calcutta, he was rather in a position to hear than in one to speak about the affair of the Association but the interest which he had felt in the community whom it represented always kept him face to face with the fact that the question of the best means of employing the resident Christian community of India was one of the most important questions of the day His attention had been drawn to a statement recently made and discussed in the columns of the paper of the community represented by the Association which appeared to bring an imputation against the Anglo Indian and Eurasian community that in his opinion was scarcely fair or warranted by the actual facts of the case The statement was that European and Eurasian youths could not be found in India who were qualified to fill appointments in the mercantile offices in plantations under the Railway Companies or in the various departments of the Governmentservice, and therefore that to fill such the employers must turn to England for the adequate supply of properly qualified young men And the inference was that Anglo Indian young men remained unemployed in India only because no trouble was taken either by their parents or by themselves that they should become properly qualified for employments of this description Being fairly well acquainted with the facts connected with the employment of Europeans in India he ventured to dissent from this judgment and to state what he conceived to be the actual fact of the case viz that there was or soon would be, a sufficient supply of young men educated in Indian schools well qualified to fill all the various forms of employment referred to if certain facts and conditions ceased to exist by which at present they were so to speak heavily handicapped in the competition for employment and I he would now mention in detail some of these In the railways many of the inferior appointments such as those of station master driver and guard once exclusively held by Europeans were now to a very considerable extent filled by natives of the country whose labour was cheaper Of the more highly paid appointments those connected with enineering were filled either by Civil Engineers who had passed their examinations or by skilled mechanics who had served their apprenticeship in England and thus acquired a professional training not at present to be acquired in India and necessarily giving them an advantage over young men educated in India And with respect to the other appointments for which no technical training was required these were frequently matters of private selection and patronage for which there was always an unfailing supply of aspirants who overstock the genteel labour market in England

The tea and indigo plantations undoubtedly ought to afford a large opening for the employment of respectable Eurasian youths born and bred in India but here too the same cause operated and as he knew from several cases which had fallen within his own experience these appointments were diligently sought after and generally given to the friends and connections of those who own or have a large interest in tea and indigo plantations and these young men being necessarily without any previous experience are sent out to learn their trade on the plantations under experienced superintendents as any Anglo Indian youth might do just as well if he were fortunate enough to obtain the appointments The mercantile houses again filled in all their better subordinate appointments with young men from England who either had a friendly or family connection with some member of the firm, or else a previous training in an English office and on this latter point he would quote a remark recently made to him— It is almost hopeless to get a young man into a mercantile house in Calcutta or Bombay who has not had at least some months experience with an English house The entrance into the higher branches of the Government service was barred to the great majority of Anglo Indian youths by the necessity of passing somewhat stiff competitive examinations in England It was only the very few Anglo Indian parents of the middle class that could afford for their sons such an expensive and prolonged education in England as would enable them to pass the English examinations for the Medical Forest Telegraph and Public Works Departments even were they sure of final success but with the possibility of failure smaller still would be the number of parents who could afford to risk such an expenditure Where candidates for Government service were allowed to pass the qualifying examinations in India, as they were at the Engineering College at Roorkee for the Department of Public Works there was no lack of an amply sufficient and continuous supply of well qualified young men from the Bishop Cotton schools at Simla and Mussoorie the Martinière at Lucknow the St Xavier's College at Calcutta and other institutions of a similar character Yet even here the preference shown in the allotment of appointments to those who had been trained at Cooper's Hill College and came out to India with a pledge from the Secretary of State could not but interfere very seriously with the future prospects of those who had been trained in India and must tend to diminish the number of Anglo Indian candidates for employment under the Department of Public Works when they saw the better appointments of their service given to their English rivals All these facts combined made it appear to him somewhat harsh to impute to youths born and educated in India as a fault deserving of blame the misfortune of which they might reasonably complain—that owing to various circumstances outside their own control altogether they were crowded out of the avenues of employment in India by young men born and educated in England If no such circumstances existed, and if hindered by no disqualification but with every facility and advantage enjoyed by their English competitors —especially that of examination in their native country—they nevertheless competing on these equal terms suffered themselves to be driven out of the field the imputation would be most just and young men born and bred in this country would have only themselves to blame for their failure As regarded the competition of Europeans with natives for employment he might say that their dearer mode of life made their labour dearer than native labour and this was the great difficulty of the question Whatever the true solution was it certainly was not that European labour should be protected and paid higher without respect to the quantity or quality of the work it was absurd to suppose that the Government or any other employers of labour should pay more to the European simply as such if they could get the same amount of work as well done by the natives at a cheaper rate We did not observe this principle of payment towards thos employed by ourselves in domestic sevice nor could we expect that it should be observed by our employers towards us in the other forms of service A European or Anglo Indian could only fairly claim a higher salary when he brought to his work qualities of integrity skill, industry general dependableness which a native could not bring or only in a less degree and which gave the higher value to his work but where the native's work was equal to the European's he must be paid equally with him It should therefore be the object of the European and Eurasian community in India to cultivate such qualities as one way at least of trying to slove the difficulty of native competition Other specific methods of solution had from time to time been propounded in the public prints or otherwise such as the formation of Eurasian regiments or the establishment of Eurasian agricultural colonies in the hills or shipping them to Australia New Zealand or the Cape or sending the children to England to be educated and afterwards employed there but

all such schemes in his humble opinion were visionary being either impracticable or unsuited to the habits and character of the Eurasian community The true solution was still to be found of the problem—how is the European and Eurasian to be employed in India in a manner profitable both to his employer and himself? This was a more serious problem even than that of their education and in reality prior to it for people naturally asked what is the use of educating a boy if you do not know what to do with him when he is educated? It had engaged his own thoughts for some time and though unable to solve it in a manner thoroughly satisfactory to his own mind he believed that there must in the nature of things be some way out of the difficulty and would not yet give the matter up as a hopeless puzzle In conclusion he begged the members of the Association to give their practical and most earnest consideration to this most important problem in which they themselves were most deeply interested and the successful solution of which would confer the greatest benefit upon the whole Anglo Indian and Eurasian community

The close of this address which during its progress elicited many indications of approval was greeted with hearty and long sustained applause

The meeting was brought to a close by a proposal from Dr Chambers that a vote of thanks should be offered to the Venerable Archdeacon This was done with a fresh outburst of applause after which the meeting dispersed

G.C. Circular

1879.

No 12

8

Education
5-73
2

From

To The Depty-Comrs of Districts
The Supt of Coorg

Dated 30th April 1879
Despatched 3rd May
Received

Enclosures No — 1 List to Mr Secy Govt

General No 1046

Letter No 85 dated 19th April 1879 from the Secretary of the Madras Auxiliary Anglo-Indian Association, Calcutta, intimating the urgent need of certain statistics of the Eurasian population of India, and requesting to be furnished with a correct list of all the District and Sub Divl officers in Mysore, and also to your General instructions & the District authorities to facilitate the collection of information required for the purposes of the Association.

With reference to the above requests that the Secretary of the Madras Anglo-Indian

all such schemes in his humble opinion were visionary being either impracticable or unsuited to the habits and character of the Eurasian community The true solution was still to be found of the problem—how is the European and Eurasian to be employed in India in a manner profitable both to his employer and himself? This was a more serious problem even than that of their education and in reality prior to it for people naturally asked what is the use of educating a boy if you do not know what to do with him when he is educated? It had engaged his own thoughts for some time and though unable to solve it in a manner thoroughly satisfactory to his own mind he believed that there must in the nature of things be some way out of the difficulty and would not yet give the matter up as a hopeless puzzle In conclusion he begged the members of the Association to give their practical and most earnest consideration to this most important problem in which they themselves were most deeply interested and the successful solution of which would confer the greatest benefit upon the whole Anglo Indian and Eurasian community

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1885

Eurasian & Anglo Indian Association

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

3 Camac St. P.O. Chicutt

The 19th April 1879

To

The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner
Mysore

Sir

As the Board of Direction of this Association has urgent need of certain statistics of the Eurasian population of India which can probably best be collected with the help of the district and subordinate executive Officers in the various Provinces and for some of which it has been called upon by the Government of India — I am directed to request that the Board may, if the Commissioner sees no objection, be furnished with a correct list of all the

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Eurasian & Anglo-Indian Association.

1878-1879

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED BY THOMAS S[illegible] CITY PRESS,
[illegible]

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association

THE detailed history of the earlier efforts and struggles of the Association which was given in the last annual report makes its necessary for the Board of Direction in the second annual report which it now devolves on them to submit to the Association, only to take up the thread of the story where it was before left off It is necessary however to guard against the assumption that the Association has outgrown the period of effort and struggle Although there is much to be thankful for in the experience of the past year although the numerous local branches which sprang into life throughout the country in answer to the central movement in Calcutta, have endeavoured to second the efforts of the Board in the interests of the community, and in some instances have rendered valuable help or offered most useful suggestions and although the Board themselves have been enabled to render some services the fruits of which will be reaped in after years the members of the Board unanimously feel that the Association has entered upon a critical period of its history through which it will require the earnest and sustained efforts of all its members, both in Calcutta and in the various stations in the mofussil to carry it successfully

2 That the Association practically represents the whole domiciled Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community of India is no longer open to question and the services which it

has been enabled to render to or enter on for that community now admit of its coming forward without any appearance of boastfulness to call on every individual member of the community, wherever located to help it in securing the weight and influence which it needs to enforce its advocacy of their claims For although the Board are conscious of the inadvisability of entering upon political agitation of any kind properly so called except in pure self defence it is a mere truism that reconstructive political effort cannot be wholly excluded from the life of any civilised people and effort of this kind to be successful must be pressed loyally and respectfully, but firmly and unintermittently up to the centres of authority The encouragement happily given to the Association by officials of the highest position in India makes it possible for the Board to adhere to such efforts as those which have already claimed its energies without fear of giving offence while the expression of loyalty in which the Association spontaneously joined on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress by Her Majesty the Queen may be said—without attaching any unseemly importance to the expression itself or to the form in which it was conveyed—to have bespoken for its representations a generous consideration from England But in order that the Board should move more confidently in future in the good work which it has been permitted to commence it seems indispensable that the work of organisation should progress more rapidly and systematically in the mofussil branches and that the mere office work of the head quarters should be kept abreast of all the vital movements of the Association The meaning of this necessity will perhaps be more fully understood when it is mentioned that in reply to a letter to the Government of India urging the advisability of employing Eurasians as sol-

diers, the Board received a requisition for statistics—relating to Eurasians who might be fit for employment of this kind—which it has not yet been able to complete in a satisfactory form simply because the organisation of the provincial branches is yet incomplete and no proper central office has yet been formed in Calcutta, which can control the movements of provincial branches and regulate them on uniform principles of action from one central source

3 Near the close of the year the Board of Direction ventured on the appointment of a Secretary and it is for the members of the Association to decide whether such services as the Secretary has been able to render demand a continuance of the office in future but the Board think it necessary to press upon the minds of the members of the Association generally the fact that no Secretary, without a proper office of some kind however unpretentious to preserve records in proper condition, and to carry on current work systematically can reasonably be expected to do what has to be done and it may be hoped that in expressing their opinion on the steps on which the Board have ventured the members of the Association generally will convey their approval in a form which will encourage the Board to create the small central office without which progress in the most essential work of the Association seems likely to be retarded The case is one indeed, in which having gone pretty far in a reasonable desire to ensure precision and regularity in their efforts the Board trust they will not be debarred from making the slight supplementary arrangements which are needed to complete their design

4 The immediate suggestion of the Board in connexion with this portion of their report is that the office of General Secretary be made permanent and that, whoever may fill it

in future, a small office establishment may be sanctioned for him without delay

5 But no central office can supply the place of sympathy and enthusiasm in the minds of the general body of supporters and the Board appeal to the members of the Association, throughout the empire to second the determined efforts about to be made in Calcutta, to place the Association on a solid and permanent basis One of the first resolutions formed by the Board after the appointment of a Secretary was to scatter broadcast a leaflet placing the aims of the Association clearly before the community The leaflet is intended only as a prelude to a careful house to house visitation in the year that has now begun and there is reason to hope that the majority of Eurasians and domiciled Anglo Indians in Calcutta will before the year is out be enrolled in the ranks of the Association The reasons for joining an Association of this kind may best be illustrated in a practical way by an unvarnished record of the course of usefulness upon which the Association has entered but before this record is commenced it may be as well to urge the importance of seconding the Board's efforts and those of the Local Committee in Calcutta by similar action in the provincial branches The rates of subscription to the Association are so moderate, the services which it is able to render the community are so important, and its power for usefulness rests so much upon the cordial support of the community that it is to be hoped that the various provincial committees will contrive by house to-house visitation, and other means at their disposal, to enrol every domiciled European and Eurasian within their reach within the ranks of the Association

6 In order to carry on the work of organisation and consolidation, which has so happily begun and thus far seems so

satisfactorily to have advanced the Board believe and desire all the members of the Association earnestly to realize, that it is necessary immediately to depute agents, or at least one agent of the Association to Madras, Bombay the Punjab, the Central Provinces and other large strongholds of the Eurasian and resident Anglo Indian population not so much to create an interest in the movement which has been going on in Calcutta and portions of Northern India, as to bring to a head and into active relations with the Board, a widespread interest which beyond question already exists and seems only to need a little careful regulation to make it a source of influence and benefit to the community The story of what has been done and is doing in Calcutta has spread over the Empire and from wherever the story has reached a response of some kind or other has been received—all pointing to the consolidation of such an Association as in virtue of its internal organization shall have established a right to be heard

7 As an instance of the ease with which large results of this kind may be secured at comparatively little cost, provided the effort is made with earnestness and energy, reference may be made to the tour lately made through Upper India by an educated Bengali gentleman who was commissioned to unite Native society over the solitary grievance of the Civil Service candidature There are a score of problems of greater importance claiming the urgent attention of the resident Eurasians and Anglo Indians and if the great masses of our community throughout the country were to realize the simple fact that it is in their power by present sympathy and by present help in little instalments such as all but the very poorest can afford to build up for themselves a representative power in the State, it is surely not estimating too highly the patri

otism and common sense of the class to say that every man amongst us who can afford to do so will become a member of the Association To spread a correct belief regarding the aims and purposes of the Association amongst the scattered Christian populations of India is one of the most pressing duties of the Board of Direction in order to fulfil which it seems necessary for them to secure the services of the travelling agents already referred to whose duty it will be to travel through all the large centres of Anglo Indian and Eurasian population in India beginning with large cities like Bombay and Madras, with the object of organising Provincial Branches and bringing them into close relations with the central body in Calcutta To do all this in such a manner as to carry conviction at once to the minds of all to whom the representations of the Board may be made it is necessary to have the whole Empire covered with a net work of well organised Branches through which the suggestions of the Board may pulsate with promptness and through which again, the opinions of outlying communities may readily be brought back to the Board The necessary loyalty of the whole Christian population of India and the oneness of their highest hopes with those of the best class of Englishmen in the country, make it at once possible and easy for them to proceed with the organisation of such a powerful Association, unhampered by such political suspicions as might have haunted the efforts of any community less distinctly loyal to, and associated with the State

8 Outside of the actual organisation of the Association itself at its head quarters and in its branches the immediate work which the condition of the community itself has suggested to the Board has shaped itself into schemes for providing suitable employment for classes who are faring badly in the competition with native labour In seeking to

open up spheres of employment for the community gener ally the Board have had to turn their attention to the removal of disabilities and the creation of new lines of enterprise The correspondence published in the Appendix will serve to indicate in a general way the action taken in both these lines of effort A more important object however than the removal of disabilities seems to be the opening up of new fields either in branches of the administration or in independent spheres

9 As one means towards these and other important ends, the Board considered it advisable to endeavour to establish a journal which while remaining essentially an organ of independent opinion should advocate the interests of the community generally in sympathy with the efforts of the Board A committee of the Board was appointed during the year to consider what steps should be taken to start such a journal but as, while desiring to see the journal working with the Association the Board felt that they were not justified in diverting the funds of the Association to this purpose, the course which commended itself to them and was finally adopted, was to recognise the private proprietary of the journal which was started in August last The *Anglo Indian Guardian* may claim to have done some little service to the cause of the community and though the Board are not in any way responsible for the manner in which particular questions are treated in it by an independent editor, they think on the whole that its influence has been for good

10 The Board have during the year been called on to offer an opinion on the advisability of erecting a Home in England for housing Indian lads, who may be sent to England for their education and as, in the nature of things, it is probable that young men will be going to England in increasing

numbers who can have neither relatives nor friends to receive them there it is on the face of the matter desirable that a Home of the kind contemplated should be raised and the Board are gathering the opinions of the local branches on the subject with a view to definite future action Young communities are, however naturally under strong temptation to make imposing efforts on a large scale while neglecting the more tedious internal reconstruction which is the beginning of all healthy growth in individual or national character and without for a moment desiring to discourage the ambition which is so common amongst us, to send our young men to England and to provide a proper shelter for them there the Board cannot help feeling that external efforts of this particular description should crown, rather than form the foundation of internal reconstructive effort While collecting materials for the elaboration of a scheme for maintaining Indian lads in a proper Home in England the Board feel, and are sure the Association will agree with them, that the best guarantee that the Association can give the community that the proposed Home will not collapse after it is established, is a hearty co operation in the completion of the smaller details of internal organisation on which the success of the Association more immediately depends and which, therefore, more immediately claim the energetic efforts of all its members

11 A project for erecting a large central establishment for the instruction of apprentices in Calcutta in useful handicrafts engaged the attention of the Government of India in 1874 when a grant of Rs 10 000 appears to have been actually sanctioned for the purpose The success of the Dehree workshop has placed the feasibility of projects of this kind beyond the reach of all doubt and there is no reason to fear that a successful manager or superintendent

could be obtained for any institution of this kind that may be started if the Government has any earnest intention of carrying it out The attention of the higher officials of the Indian Government, has however, during the past year, been much occupied with events of political importance and the Board anxiously await the result of the action of the Government of Bengal which has lately been reported to have initiated some measures of this kind which are likely to benefit the Eurasian community If the report referred to should prove unfounded the Board will attempt to induce the Government of India to revive the project of the Apprentice Training School

12 The desirability of providing proper accommodation for Christian families of moderate means in large towns has this year come before the Board in the form of a definite scheme for providing such accommodation in Calcutta The fact that the Board have been greatly encouraged by the sympathy and help of Mr Metcalfe, until lately chairman to the Municipality, has led them to think that the Calcutta problem, when it is solved, will furnish a model which provincial magistrates will readily copy in all large towns in India

13 The decline in the numbers of young men taking to seamanship as a career seems to be owing both to a legal disqualification and to the absence of proper training grounds It may be hoped that when the legal disqualification is removed as it may probably before long be training ships of some kind will be provided by the Government or by private enterprise The Board have had before them a scheme for training-ships for young men, of which it is not necessary to say more now than that if some official scheme is not shortly taken in hand by the Government, it will before long be submitted to the public It may briefly be said here that if training ships of any kind are provided

simultaneously with an amendment of the Apprentice Law which now prevents many ship masters from taking Eurasian youths an immediate outlet into seafaring careers will be opened out for numberless young men

14 The attention of the Board has been specially called to the small opening, as compared with former years that there is now for young men brought up in India who may desire to take to the sea It was pointed out in the representation submitted to the Government of India published with the last annual report that the Indian Apprentice Law (XIX of 1850) seems to prevent such young men from being received on board of any vessels but those registered in certain registering ports in India At the time of the passing of the law the old Indian Marine and other Government ships furnished numerous facilities for a seafaring life which have been gradually destroyed by the abolition of the Indian Marine and the changes which have overtaken India's commercial relations with England Although it is found that young men press eagerly enough into a seafaring life whenever they can do so the great bulk of vessels visiting India belong to what is practically a foreign ownership and thus this one outlet for the natural energy of our Eurasian population has not kept pace with its growth The liking of our young men for the sea having been established by past experience the Board are making efforts to get the law amended and to remove some other disabilities of the same kind under which young men educated in India now lie

15 Another question which has come up for consideration before the Board, and in which some Local committees evince some interest relates to the limit of age for admission to the entrance examination of the University The Board have hitherto felt disposed to uphold the limit assigned by the Government against what they had considered the

unnecessary opposition offered against it, but facts have lately been brought under their notice which seem to show that though there is a tendency to draw boys too early out of school in Calcutta, yet the instances in which the rule has operated harshly against talented boys in humble families are numerous enough, and the hardship occasioned sufficiently severe to call for a reconsideration of the position The opinions of all Local committees have accordingly been invited on the subject

16 It is unnecessary to enter too much into the details of the reasons which have confirmed the Board in their determination to refrain from taking any part in any appeal against the latest batch of rules for regulating the admission of candidates into the Indian Civil Service The limit of age, in particular, which has been fixed by the Government appears to have been adopted after careful consideration and consultation with many officers of wide experience

17 Reference has above been made to the failure of the Board to furnish the Government with some statistics which it called for regarding the numbers of Eurasians who could take employment as soldiers In order to convince the Association of the urgency of the work of organization, which they have pressed on the attention of members, the Board have not hesitated to point out that, thus far the failure has been complete It is only right to add however, that the Board have done all that they could do in the way of calling attention to the importance of such statistics, and giving an impetus to their collection and it only remains for the Association to make their efforts fruitful by placing it in the power of the Board to complete the important work which it has begun and the yet more important work which lies beyond it

18. The omission of some of the Local committees to carry out some of the rules of the constitution of the Association

regarding the collection and transmission of funds which last year called for an expression of regret from the Board may now safely be treated as one of the difficulties incidental to the first movements of a vast system of machinery The appointment of a Secretary makes the work of correspondence and mutual explanation more easy and as Local committees and members generally become more familiar with the rules which have been framed in the interests of the whole community and the mutual interdependence of the central Board and Local committees becomes more and more apparent, there is no doubt that the routine work of the Association will move on wheels

19 The evidence of an attitude of watchfulness which is supplied to the Association in the correspondence which will be found in the appendix—relating to the Eurasian wives of regimental bandsmen the case of Ernest Davis, and the Bengal Pilot Service—will doubtless satisfy the community that its best interests are not being neglected

20 The formal registration of the Association under Act XXI of 1860, to which reference was made last year has since been completed The ordinary meetings of the Board for business during the past year have been nineteen in number with an average attendance of seven

APPENDIX A

From the Hony Secretary to the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association, to the Secretary to the Government of India Military Department — Dated 20th May 1878

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the members of the Board of Direction of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association are desirous of ascertaining whether H M s Government are prepared to say that they would give any encouragement to a proposed scheme of forming a Eurasian Regiment

The Board of Direction of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association would venture to point out that the present seems to be a favourable opportunity for carrying out such a scheme when the probability of a war with Russia and the despatch of Native troops has aroused the attention and enthusiasm of all the loyal subjects of the Empress

The Board is of opinion that a Eurasian Regiment would be of very great utility either for active service or for precautionary measures during the absence of Native troops The Association is now fairly organized and the Board of Direction have the means of obtaining statistics and accurate information through their Local Committees in many important centres throughout India

If the Government would offer any encouragement to the scheme the Board will be ready to take the matter in hand at once

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APPENDIX B

From the Secretary to the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association, to the Secretary to the Government of India Military Department — The 6th December 1878.

SIR,—The Board of Direction of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association representing the interests of Eurasians and Europeans domiciled in India, have learned with regret and pain the action taken in the case of Master Edwin Ernest Davis, an applicant for admission into the Subordinate Medical Service, and desire me respectfully to solicit the attention of the Governor General in Council to the following salient features of this case

2 The lad Davi was passed by the Medical authorities on production of his certificates of character age &c as qualified and was subsequently admitted to compete at a public examination for admission to the Subordinate Medical Service and after the competitive examination of his division he headed the list of passed candidates To the surprise however of all the Surgeon General Indian Medical Department deprived him of the appointment which he was justly led to believe he had secured having fulfilled all the recognised conditions of candidature under the rules of the Department

3 As Master Davis was in the first instance accepted as a candidate physically and morally qualified and subsequently showed himself also intellectually competent and nothing has since transpired to render him ineligible in reference to the foregoing grounds the conclusion forces itself on the Board that the considerations which guided the unusual action of the Surgeon General are to be looked for in the Eurasian extraction and in the colour of the lad

4 The Board humbly but earnestly beg to draw attention to the fact that no notice was promulgated prior or subsequent to this case stating that the Government of India intended to exclude Eurasians as a rule or Eurasians of any particular shades of complexion from the Subordinate Medical Service Master Davis was therefore led to believe that in accordance with the rules in force and sanctioned by the Government of India and the usual practice adhered to in such examinations he would be entitled to an appointment if he obtained a qualifying place in the list of passed candidates The Board would here draw special attention to the constructive moral right to an appointment which success in an open competition gives to a passed candidate where no special reservation has been previously made and they feel no diffidence in urging that Master Davis has as good a right to obtain the appointment for which he competed as any passed candidate in the examination for the Civil Service or other public department of the Government

5 From what has since transpired it does appear that it was a foregone determination with the Surgeon General to exclude Eurasian lads from appointments in the Subordinate Medical Service and yet it will be remarked no such intimation was given and Eurasian lads were freely admitted to the competition This fact the Board respectfully submit aggravates the harshness not to say the injustice, of his action in the case under notice

6 It has been urged on behalf of the Surgeon General in the columns of a Calcutta newspaper that satisfactory grounds for the exclusion of Master Davis are to be found in important departmental considerations and though the Board are alive to the awkwardness of any pursuit after irresponsible opinion offered on the subject their anxiety to deal exhaustively with the matter prompts them not to leave such hints unnoticed The British soldier it has been said will not yield to the East Indian that ready and respectful obedience which is essential to the maintenance of discipline in the ward of a hospital The Board beg to state in reply to this plea that for a considerable period as the military annals of the country will show the staff of apothecaries attached to British Regiments in India has been largely recruited from the ranks of Eurasians without complaints arising of want of efficiency or of detriment to the service and that a considerable number of the same class are now enjoying honourable pensions for their past meritorious services in the department The Board are in a position to state that even quite recently passed assistant apothecaries, who are Eurasians have been attached to British regiments

7 It will no doubt also occur to the Governor General in Council that if Eurasians are deemed eligible for and actually do hold important positions in the Higher Medical Service with credit to themselves and what is of greater importance in this matter are appointed commissioned officers in Her Majesty's British Regiments the plea above set forth can hardly be said to rest on solid ground

8 But it is a matter worth enquiring into whether it is a fact that apothecaries are called upon to maintain discipline in Regimental Hospitals The Board after careful enquiry find that no such duty is required of apothecaries attached to British regiments hospital discipline being maintained by the Hospital Sergeant and the apothecary being simply required to give his professional services to the inmates

9 It has also been alleged that the British soldier has a strong prejudice against colour and that Eurasian apothecaries are unable to discharge the functions of their office in a manner acceptable to the class of patients concerned In reply the Board would simply draw attention to the not inconsiderable number of British soldiers

in actual service who have contracted marriages with Eurasian women of their own rank in life—a fact which in the opinion of the Board plainly shows that no such prejudice can really exist

10 In submitting this representation to the Governor General in Council the Board respectfully solicit that the injustice to which Edwin Ernest Davis appears to have been subjected may be redressed and that orders may issue which shall render the recurrence of similar injustice impossible in the future or if His Excellency in Council decides that no injustice has been committed that an authoritative statement of the grounds on which Master Davis has been refused an appointment for which he was not prevented from competing at an open examination may be published for the information of Her Majesty's numerous Eurasian subjects in India

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APPENDIX C

From the Secretary to the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association to the Secretary to the Government of India Military Department—Dated the 12th December 1888

Sir—An anomaly in connexion with the subsistence allowance granted to wives of East Indian bandsmen of native corps having been brought to the notice of the Board of Direction of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association I am directed by the Board to submit the following points for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council

1 It appears from a ruling quoted in the margin (*a* that the increased subsistence allowance of Rs 3 per mensem to East Indian wives of British (*b*) soldiers serving in the three Presidencies does not apply to the wives of East Indian bandsmen attached to native regiments

(*a*) Mem No 484 dated 2nd Oct 1888 Military Department
(*b*) G G O No 634 of 1844

3 The Board beg to draw His Excellency's attention to the fact that Christian bandsmen of native corps are not infrequently the offspring of European soldiers that they intermarry among themselves that their wives are of the same religion and habits as their European progenitor and the mode and cost of living are in both cases necessarily the same

4 The Government has already admitted this principle (*c*) and made it the basis for extending the rate of subsistence allowance sanctioned under Rule No 1 (Pay Code) to wives of British soldiers also to the wives of drummers buglers, &c provided they be the offspring of European fathers or of East Indian parents

(*c*) P y C d f 1849 Sec 33 R 1 3

5 The increased cost of living emphasises the plea that what was deemed advisable in 1864 in the case of East Indian wives of British soldiers should be extended to East Indian wives of bandsmen of the same class

6 The Board beg leave to represent that the present would be a fitting opportunity for a gracious extension of Lord Lawrence's order to all wives of bandsmen of European and East Indian parentage when so many are compelled owing to the Cabul expedition to maintain themselves independently of their husbands and are in consequence subjected to increased expenditure for the support of themselves and their families

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APPENDIX D

From the Secretary to the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal dated Calcutta the 20th December 1878

Sir—The Board of Direction of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association having observed in the *Englishman's* report of the Lieutenant Governor's address to the pupils of St Xavier's College some remarks in which His Honor declared that the Bengal Government was at one time willing to admit young men who had been educated in Calcutta into the Pilot Service but had been compelled to bring out young men from training ships in England because young men in Calcutta could not be persuaded to enter the Pilot Service have directed me to submit the following representation for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor with reference to the above mentioned remarks.

2 The competition for employment is so severe among the respectable middle-class of domiciled Anglo Indian and Eurasian society that even if the Board were not aware of the readiness of many young men to enter the Pilot Service they would have felt safe in concluding that the Bengal Government at the time referred to by the Lieutenant Gover

nor must have been resting under some serious misapprehension The actual knowledge which the Board possess that appointments in the Pilot Service are regarded as prizes for which the sons of many of the most respectable Anglo Indian and Eurasian families would be glad to compete emboldens the Board to suggest that any general exclusion of lads of these classes from the service must have been owing rather to restrictions under which the Marine Department carried out any such generous design of the Government as that referred to above than to any dislike on the part of Eurasian and Anglo Indian lads for a seafaring life

3 The Board are in a position to say that if the Pilot Service or even a fixed proportion of appointments in it were now thrown open to fairly educated and respectable lads of good character and healthy physique more than the requisite number of candidates would readily come forward

4 I am requested to lay this representation respectfully before the Lieutenant Governor with the specific request that His Honor may be pleased to issue to the public either through the Board or in any other manner that may commend itself to His Honour's judgment a simple statement showing the qualifications which are considered necessary in candidates for appointments in the Pilot Service and any other conditions by which admission into that service should be regulated

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APPENDIX E

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal General Department Marine—No 16 Calcutta the 3rd January 1879 To the Secretary to the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association

SIR—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th December 1878 and in reply to state for the information of the Association that what the Lieutenant Governor intended to point out in the passage in his address to the pupils of St Xaviers College to which you refer was that the training of Europeans and their general physique and temperament seemed hitherto to have served to disqualify them for certain pursuits Admission to the Licensed Pilot Service was in 1861 made open to all who had served some years at sea but so far as the Lieutenant Governor knows Eurasian youths have not taken to a seafaring life in the mercantile marine or

attempted to face the preliminary training necessary for a licensed pilot In default of qualified candidates on the spot Government has decided on bringing its leadsmen from the training ships in England

2 It was never contemplated to admit lads from school direct on board the pilot brigs Such lads would never be of any use The first step therefore which the Association should take should be to induce some of the members of the community to which they belong to enter the mercantile marine and serve as apprentices on board ship as European boys now do For until it is shown that Eurasian lads of fair education take to the mercantile marine or the navy as a profession it is hopeless to expect that any alteration can be made in the arrangements under which Government draws its pilots from the class that is destined to recruit the navy and mercantile marine at home

APPENDIX F

From the Secretary to the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association to the Secretary Government of Bengal Marine Department —The 14th January 1869

Sir—I am directed to convey the thanks of this Association for your letter No 16 of the 3rd instant and to ask you to submit the following further representation relating to the subject of it for the consideration and orders of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal

2 The reasons which led the Board of Direction to make the specific request that the Lieutenant Governor would be pleased to publish a simple statement of the qualifications considered necessary for appointments in the Pilot Service and any other conditions by which admission into that service is regulated, may be briefly explained as follows

3 As a matter of fact susceptible of easy confirmation by the records of the Marine Department young men have occasionally during the past 25 years been taken direct from the Calcutta schools and after probationary service as leadsmen on board the Pilot Brigs or other Government vessels been admitted as qualified Pilots into the service. As the public have never within the knowledge of the Board been led to think that the young men thus received into the service had in any way specially failed in the discharge of their onerous duties, the Board accepted, as correct, the assurance which they had received

that Pilot Brigs and other sea going vessels of the Government afford ample facilities for training young men in seamanship

4 The Board are anxious to refrain from any expression of opinion on a professional matter of this kind but regard being had to the fact of the admission of certain young men under the conditions described above they conceived that they were at liberty respectfully to solicit a simple statement of the qualifications which the Government consider necessary in a successful candidate for the Pilot Service

Another reason for presenting this request may be found in the fact that though Anglo Indian youths have not perhaps taken to a sea faring life as freely as might have been wished there are young men brought up in Calcutta who have taken to a sea faring life who have acquired a fair knowledge of seamanship in voyages made to America and Australia and who would be glad to obtain a nomination for the Pilot Service and might possibly be successful in doing so if the conditions of nomination were definitely formulated and published

6 The acknowledgment made above that Anglo Indian young men have not taken to a sea faring life as freely as might have been desired makes it only fair to add that the obstacles which bar a fuller resort to this line of enterprise seem to arise rather from disabilities imposed upon them by the law than from any defects in physique temperament or education

7 Section 5 of the Indian Apprentice Act (XIX of 1850) contains this provision —

> Any such boy may be bound as an apprentice in the sea service to any of Her Majesty's subjects being owner of any registered ship belonging to and trading from any port in the territories under the Government of the East India Company which has been declared to be a registering port under Act X of 1841 to be employed in any such ship the property of such person commanded by a British subject and while so employed to be taught the craft and duty of a seaman

And the Board have been informed that the restriction constructively involved in this provision has practically operated in the exclusion of boys desirous of adopting seamanship as a profession from vessels not falling within the technical limitations of the section It is only necessary to add that these vessels from which Anglo Indian lads are excluded by law now seem to form the great majority of vessels visit

ing Indian Ports *and that such of* their commanders ashave been addressed *on* the subject by the parents or guardians of boys brought up in India appear for the most part to be aware of the state of the law

8 The facts then would seem to be—that during the past 25 years young men have occasionally been admitted direct from schools as leadsmen in the Pilot Service and have found such training as they have received on Pilot Brigs sufficient for the purposes of their calling that *other young* men of the same stamp are willing to follow their example but are unable to secure nominations such as these have secured that other young men still of the same classes who have been trained to a sea faring life are also unable to obtain nominations for the Pilot Service which they seem to be willing to enter and finally that a larger number of young men of the same class do not take to a sea faring life simply because the law operates as a barrier to their doing so

9 Under these circumstances the Board take the liberty of suggesting that an amendment of the law appears to be urgently called for but pending any such amendment, they conceive that the circumstances mentioned above justify them in earnestly and respectfully repeating their request for a statement of the qualifications considered necessary for Pilots, and any other conditions by which admission into the Service is actually now regulated

10 While placing their own services unreservedly at the disposal of the Government for the removal of the hardships from which the community which they represent undoubtedly suffer the Board respectfully urge that it cannot have been intended that any class of Her Majesty's subjects of European discent should be excluded from offices which members of that class have already filled or that candid explanations of the grounds of admission to any branch of the public service should be refused to any body respectfully asking for them

APPENDIX G

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association. General Department, Marine —No 178 *Calcutta the* 10*th February* 1879

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 14th January 1879 submitting, on behalf of the Eurasian and

Anglo Indian Association further representations on the subject of the admission of Eurasian lads into the Pilot Service

2 In reply I am to refer you to my letter No 16 of the 3rd January 1879 and to say that for the present Government intends to supply its Pilot Service from the training ships at home

3 I am at the same time to point out that the Association have apparently misinterpreted the section of Act XIX of 1850 quoted in your letter The words *any such boy* in the beginning of the section mean the class of boy referred to in section 4 *viz* orphans or poor children brought up by any public charity in India and bound apprentices by the Governors Directors or Managers thereof There does not seem to be anything in the section or any other part of the Act to prevent a Eurasian parent from binding his son apprentice to any ship or shipping firm that chooses to take him Under section 1 of the Act a child may be bound by his parent or guardian to any trade craft or employment and of course to any ship

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APPENDIX H

MEMO BY SECRETARY ON HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION

A COMPARISON of our official list of members with the petty jury list will enable us to strike off a list of Calcutta residents not yet members of the Association but belonging generally to the middle class whom it is our interest—and their own—to bring into the Association Probably the only way to get them in is to organise a system of house to house visits to be undertaken by men capable of putting the objects of the Association fairly before those whom it is designed to attract These persons are not exclusively Eurasians though most of them are A number sufficiently large to be worth winning over are Englishmen who either because they have become domiciled or because they are in the uncovenanted service or because the accidents of their position in various kinds of non official enterprise have placed them in some kind of antagonism with the higher official society of the country have many interests in common with the Eurasian *community* whom the Association chiefly represents

There can be little doubt that if the Anglo Indian lobe of the Associations brain had been more systematically worked many of these persons would long before now have been secured I mention it

merely as a thing to be mentioned in any comprehensive survey of the whole matter that if the Association had been styled the Anglo Indian it must have secured many supporters whom it must be con tent as things are to fore o * * All domiciled En lishmen who have not been kept out by the title of the Association, and many tem porary Engli h residents of Indian towns might be induced to join us if mei bers of the Association called upon them and intelligently explained to them the real character of their interest in the success of the Association An illustration may help on the ar ument here After many years of study of the Eurasian problem of India I have found that—looking at things in a practical way—no domiciled Englishman or resident Eurasian can have any guarantee that some one or other of his sons may not some day sink into the mass of poverty which underlies En lish society in India—or may not some day become a victim to individual caprice

This is the side of the general problem before the Association that seems to require to be most earnestly worked up in the first instance There are many comparatively well to-do Englishmen and Eurasians in India who because they are received in society or are otherwise in comfortable circumstances shrink with a questionable pride from Association with what they consider the Christian rabble of India But they have a love for their children which springing from the heart is truer in its teachin s than the conceits engendered in minds whose balance has been disturbed by wrong calculations of the graver issues of life and if by placin before such people the statistics of the misfortunes of Christian families in India we can get them to believe that their own children are in danger of some day sinking into positions on which they n w look with contempt we shall probably fire a mine of hearty moral feeling which will send pouring into our ranks anxious fathers who have hitherto been holding aloof from the Association because they have not understood what it ought to do * * I feel the more at liberty to press upon the members of the Board the absolute necessity of electing a committee each member of which will at once apportion to himself a distinct duty in the way of house visiting with the object of securing members Those of us who may at any time have lived in England are aware of the honorable activities of English political life—say in times of elec tioneering excitement English gentlemen have never hesitated to call upon householders who possess solitary votes for the sake of

securing their support It is difficult to see why any gentleman in India who may have any fitness for the work, or may not be disqualified for it by special associations should feel ashamed to visit persons whom he wishes to rouse into what he believes to be a proper sense of his own as well as their duties in a peculiar condition of society I do not see much chance of *enlisting* the bulk of middle class society in India in support of the Association, unless it is made the direct personal business of members who feel an interest in the triumph of a cause which they believe to be right to make converts to their own faith in this matter I beg to offer my own services in this line of effort But members of the Board must identify themselves in such a way with the effort as to create a public conviction of their earnest sympathy with it before any good results on a large scale can be expected to result from it If a committee of four members were formed for the purpose of visiting all whom it is considered desirable to draw into the Association it will be a duty which I shall undertake at once with pleasure to draw up a list of persons who ought to be called upon in this way and also to draw up a summary of the arguments by which they can best be reached I do not of course mean that I have any special inspiration on the latter point But * * being a professional journalist who for some years has given attention to this subject I may be able perhaps in a shorter time than any one else at present having leisure amongst us to devote to the task, to draw up so to speak a plan of the parallels by which the indifference so common among those whom it seems to be our object to win, might best be approached and overcome

15*th November* 1878

Dr Balance Sheet of Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association for the year 1878 Cr

RECEIPTS	Amount			Total			DISBURSEMENTS	Amount			Total		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P		Rs	A	P	Rs.	A	P
Balance	139	15	0				To Establishment including Secretary's pay	514	0	0			
Account Provident Fund							Stationery	2	4	0			
Donation ..	61	4	0				Postage	1	3	0			
Address	188	8	0				Advances for stamps	35	0	0			
Subscription ..	1 338	3	3	1 727	14	3	Advertising charges	6	4	0			
							Printing charges	335	0	0			
							Purchase of Govt. Paper ..	290	8	0			
							Agency Contingencies	42	12	9			
							Head Office Contingencies	13	11	0			
							Revd Father Lafont in re						
Interest on Government Securities				262	13	0	payment of advance to Address						
Amount drawn from National Bank *				1 188	8	0	Fund	262	0	0			
Sale of 3 Government Securities †				296	12	3	Local Committees	676	0	0			
							Mr H R. Fink	30	0	0			
							Messrs Dignam and Robinson	66	0	0			
											2 274	10	9
							By Balance viz						
14th June 1878	552	8	0				In the National Bank	1 004	5	6			
1st July	30	0	0				the Treasurer's hands	196	15	3			
29th	606	0	0								1 201	4	9
† 23rd September and 16th October	296	12	3										
				3 475	15	6					3 475	15	6

Abstract of Expenditure from January to December 1878

Mis ll neou by T easurer	13	1	0				J n ary	49	8	0					
Dtt by L c l C mmittees	42	12	9				F b y	148	11	0					
Paid t L c l C mmitt es	646	0	0				Ma h	43	10	0					
Rev Fath Laf nt n p yme t of adv e to xpedit t an m ion of Add ess t Queen	262	0	0				Ap l	47	12	0					
New p p r f d e t sement	6	4	0				May 226 9								
Print f p inting w k d ne	335	0	0				264 7 0								
Postage Stamps u ed by Se tary	35	0	0				0 8 6								
Dtt e by T u r	1	3	0					91	5	3					
Fur f Establ shment by Sec etary	414	0	0				June	162	12	0					
Stam ne yu d by Tre	2	4	0				July	787	9	6					
N tio al B k of India (depos t)	1 004	5	6				Au ust	64	8	6					
Paid M H R Fink fo st f p o							Sept mber	241	4	6					
ving py of M Bru s w ll	30	0	0				O t b	38	4	0					
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1 t &29th J ly	636	0	0
23 d S p	194	13	6
16th Oct	98	14	9
	1 485	4	3

No 85

Eurasian & Anglo Ird an Association
SECRETARY S OFFICE
3 Camac St nr Calcutta

The 19th April 1879

To

The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner
Mysore

Sir

As the Board of Direction of this Association has urgent need of statistics of the Eurasian population of India which can probably best be collected with the help of duct and subordinate executive officers in the various Provinces of one of which it has been called the Government of India — I am requested that the Board may, if Commissioner does no objection be furnished with a correct list of all the

G.C. Circular

1879. No 12

From

To The Depty-Comrs of Districts
The Supt of Coorg

Dated Bangalore 30th April 1879

Despatched 3 May

Received

Enclosures No 1 List to next Serial

General No 1046

No 16

Letter No. 85 dated 19th April 1879 from the Secretary of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association, Calcutta, intimating the urgent need of certain statistics of the Imperial Department of India, and requesting to be furnished with a correct list of all the District and Sub Divl Officers in Mysore, and also to issue General instructions to the District authorities to facilitate the collection of information required for the purposes of the Association.

With reference to the above Registered letter, I request that the Secretary to the Imperial and Anglo-Indian

- Education 5-79 2

8

List of District officers in Mysore

L Rice Natts Esqr.	Dy Commr. Bangalore District
B Krishnaraja Esqr. C S I	— do — do — Kolar Dto
J Lacey Esqr. B L	— do — do — Tumkur — do —
Major C J Pearse	— do — do — Mysore — do —
P N Krishnamurthi Esqr. B L	In charge Hassan Dto
V N Narasimmaraja Esqr.	Dy Commr. Shimoga District
M. Mohomad Ali Esqr.	In charge Kadur District
Abdul Khader Esqr. Khan Baliadur	Dy Commr. Chickballapur Dto
Colonel H G Thompson	Superintendent of Govt.

(Signed) W J Cunningham
Offg Secretary

11

O 1189
175

1879

From The Secy Eurasian & Anglo-Indian Assocn Calcutta

To Secy to Chief Comr of Mysore.

Dated 13th May 1879

Despatched

Received 21 May 1879

Enclosures No 1

General No 1334 } 1879
No

In reply, states that the statistics now sought to be obtained relate chiefly to the numerical strength & condn in life of the Europeans & domiciled European population in India

To Secretary with correspondence - Send all as I see from they were not seen by him before -

31-5-79

What is asked for was only practically to a census of Europeans & Eurasians & I doubt whether it can undertaken at

D. Chiffon 4/6

I am willing to go

instance in my province No I cannot anything like the work of a census such as that involved in the present request See what statistical information we at present possess in the office - & as obtained at Bangalore from Dr Hope what the approximation here may have Possibly we might get some approximately correct opinion from District Officers as to the present numbers as compared with those of the Census of 71

BG 5/6

The Secretary to the European and Anglo Indian Association writes for information regarding the numerical strength of the European and Eurasian population of Mysore & Coorg, the age & sex of the children of these classes in the Government Schools, and the proportion of Contributions to the cost of publication of the Provinces, and forwards a printed tabulated form in which the information could be conveniently supplied so would furnish data for the formation of Eurasian Regiments, and the establishment of special Industrial Schools for their employment or relief.

2 - The printed form requires a nominal roll of Adults, with particulars regarding each & extending over 18 columns, which cannot be supplied without special agency employed for the purpose - I beg therefore to submit the following information gleaned from the Mysore and Coorg Census Reports of 1871 and from other references -

3 - Strength of European and Eurasian population in

Mysore

	Males	Females	Total	
Europeans	3120	1531	4651	
Eurasians	1321	1600	2921	7572
				3421

Coorg

	Males	Females	Total	
Europeans	126	55	181	4151
Eurasians	136	93	229	

Grand total of Europeans & Eurasians in Mysore & Coorg 37982 of both sexes - - -

No 134

No 13

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore

Dated Calcutta 13th May 1879

Sir

With reference to your letter General No 1057 dated 30th April last directed by the Board of Trade I am desired to say that the statistics which it is now sought to obtain, relate chiefly to the numerical strength and condition in life of the Caravans and domiciled European population in India and to forward a tabulated form in which such information could perhaps most conveniently be returned —

2 The Board at the first instance asked for a list of executive charges in Mysore in the belief that that would afford the easiest way of obtaining the necessary information, but as the Madras Govt and some subordinate Administrations have kindly offered to collect for the Association such information as it may require and they can procure, I am to say that the Board will feel most thankful if the Chief Commissioner can conveniently give his way to affording the Association similar help

3 The information now required being needed chiefly with a view to arriving at correct data as to the number and condition of persons for whom Caravan & Special men & and industrial schemes would afford employment I am instructed to say that any information, re- ~~[illegible]~~ average mortality of the classes referred to, the ~~[illegible]~~ ar contribution to the total population ~~[illegible]~~ y other statistics in the possession ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

General Condition would be very useful and might be put into the Column of Remarks

It is believed that if it were generally understood by the Natives among whom the information now needed must be sought that it is required for purposes connected with their own advancement little difficulty would be experienced in collecting it, these Natives being confused for the most part to towns and other large centres of population

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant

[illegible]

For Hughs Indian Assn
Secretary's Office
13 Camac Street
Calcutta

Secretary
Bengal & Assam Indian Association

15

(For the

Names of Adults not dependent on others	Nationality	Total number of dependent children *	Boys				Girls	
			Not exceeding 5 years	Exceeding 5 years	Total number attending school		Not exceeding 5 years	Exceeding 5 years
					Govt	Private †		
	European							

† Private school for the purposes of this return

* Total number of dependent children must not be less than the number entered among adults in the preceding column

European and Eurasian.

only by adults not depending on others.

General Condition would be very useful and might be sent
with the Criminal Reports

It is believed that if it were generally understood
by the classes among whom the information is now needed and be
taught that it is required for purposes connected with their
own advancement, little difficulty would be experienced
in collecting it, these classes being confined for the most part
to towns and other large centres of population

Manchester 1st
Jan

Sir
Your most obedt Servant

For the Anglo Indian Defence
Secretary's Office
3 Camac Street
Calcutta

Hon. Secy
Secretary
Anglo Indian Association

General No 8849 of 1766

M C C Office

Bangalore 3d February 18

To

The Secretary to the

Eurasian & Anglo Indian

Association

Calcutta

Sir,

In reply to your letter

No 134 dated 13th May 1879,

requesting information

(in form annexed thereto)

regarding the numerical

strength and condition

in life of the Eurasian

and domiciled European

population in Mysore

& Coorg, I am directed

by the Chief Commissioner

that

15

EURASIAN AND A

Statistical Return of Domiciled E

☞ This form is to be filled u

(For the of)

Names of Adults not dependent on others	Nationality		Source of Income	Monthly Income			Total numl Dependc Adults	
	European	Eurasian		Not exceeding Rs 100	Not exceeding Rs 200	Exceeding Rs 200	Male	Fe
Grand Totals								

*Children above the age of [illegible]

†A Government [illegible]

This Schedule Contains

GLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ropean and Eurasian Population in India

cnly by adults not depending on others

(No

Total number of dependent children *	Boys				Girls				Remarks
	Not exceeding 5 years	Exceeding 5 years	Total number attending school		Not exceeding 5 years	Exceeding 5 years	Total number attending School		
			Govt	Private †			Govt	Private †	

under ten adults in the preceding column
estimated half for the purposes of this return

which leading to give the
Association any assistance
in his power, the CC is not
prepared to undertake
anything like the work
of a Census such as
that involved in your
request I am desired,
however, to furnish
you with the following
information which has
has been gleaned from
the Census Reports
of 1871 and from other
available sources.

2 In Mysore, the
strength of the European
population in 1871 was
4651 consisting of
3120 males & 1531 females
The Eurasian numbers

18

2921, of whom 1321 were
males and 1600 females
The juvenile population,
included in the total
number above recorded,
consisted, among Europeans,
of 862 boys, and 842
girls, and among Eurasians,
of 807 boys & 910 girls
A special Census of
the children of these
classes of the school-
going ages of 6 to 18
years, which was taken,
in 1878, for the submission of
information to the
Government of India
in regard to the state
of European & Eurasian
Education in Bengal,
showed that in the
Department of

410 boys and 442 girls,
in all 852, (three fourths
of the children of the
troops in garrison who
attended Regimental
Schools) Of the above
number, 238 were reported
as not attending any
School, and it was rumored
that it was owing to the
practice of removing
girls from school after
the age of 16 or 17 and
of apprenticing boys
to some trade for the
whole province of Ulster,
the Educational Reports
for 1878/79 show ~~that~~
the total attendance ~~to~~
in Schools
~~have been~~ of children
of these classes to have been
650 boys & 308 girls

It may perhaps be interesting to the Assembly to know that, according to the last returns for 1878/79, the Bangalore Rifle Volunteer Corps mustered 318 strong of all ranks

In Coorg, the total population in 1871 appears as 181 European and Eurasians, of whom 126 were males and 55 females, and 229 Eurasians, of whom 136 were males, and 93 females. The statistics regarding the number of the School-going population of Coorg are not available from the

Information

from the 1909 Census Report that out of a total European population of 161,54 or nearly 80 per cent are Agriculturists, but similar information is not forthcoming in regard to Europeans & Eurasians

4 The reports of the Deputy Surgeon General and the Inspector General of Prisons, as at present submitted, do not show the proportion of mortality amongst these classes nor the proportion contributed by them to the jail population neither

No. 5 - I am desired also to forward herewith copies of the papers noted in the margin, to show what has been done by this Administration in aid of the local Anglo-Indian Aid Association

I have &c

H. J. L
Secretary

a. CC's Pro No 5185 / 2468 of 23rd Sept 1875
b. Do No 9790 / G 2066 of 16th March 1876
c. Do No 3324 / G. 63 of 16th April 1878
d. Do No 3635 / Edc. 12 of 8th Augt 1878
e. Letter No 4230 / 61 G of 28th Augt 1878
from the Secty to the Govt of India, Foreign Dept
f. Letter No 2839 G of 21 Oct 1878 from do
g. CC's Pro No 5959 / G 906 of 31st Oct 1878
h. Letter No 2362 of 18th June 1878
from the Secretary of Public Instruction in Bengal
i. Pro No 1579 / 1074 of 13th Dec 1878
to do

N. B.
Col Iwill attend the Sub Committee
will the Letters Sheets
printed Nos. of the
Share copies can be

10/2/80

1880

1 / 2

2/7

To The Secretary to the
Eurasian & Anglo Indian Association
Calcutta

Dated Bangalore, 3d March
Despatched —— 3d ——

Enc No 9 { 1 Do Do 5785/8; 1 — — 9770/2066; 1 — — 382/53-35; 1 Copy of Letter No 4230/61; 1 — — 2839/5757; 1 — — 2385/904; 1 — — 7579/1074

Govt No 8849
G No 1766

In reply to his No 134 dated 13th May 1879, furnishes him with the information regarding the strength & condition in life of the Eurasian & European population in Bangalore & Coorg —